## DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results are Sure to Follow.



Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Star" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, derful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

Dear Sir:

Oct. 15, 1900.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain, 14 West 117th St., New York City.

Very truly yours, ROBERT BERNER. You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your hamton, N. Y.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's | water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in ness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss

of flesh, sallow complexion or Bright's disease. If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance it is evidence that your kidneys and blader need immediate attention.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bettle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Washington "Daily Star."

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid ber the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Bing-

## CONSUMPTION PREVENTED AND CURED FOUR MARVELOUS FREE REMEDIES

storing to health those attacked is glorious victory for the common good. The four great FREE REMEDIES of the eminent scientist physician, Dr. Slocum, do both.

The rare liberality of this specialist, in placing his preventive and curative preparations-FREE OF COST-in the hands of threatened and afflicted humanity, accounts largely for the fact stated in the recent U. S. Government Reports that the deaths from Consumption last year were fewer by more than 40,000 than during 1890. What an army of people annually saved by advanced medical science?

To block the onset of consumption | Consumption, but DIVERS DISTINCT is admirable; to stop the hand of death by arresting its ravages and rebest builder of human tissues known. The Expectorant is unrivalled in curative qualities. The Tonic strengthens; does not

stimulate. The Ozojell cure for Catarrh is a great local remedy and never fails. They may be used singly or in com-

No one with consumptive tendencies, on the down grade with actual Con-sumption, afflicted with Catarrh, Bronchitis or the effects of Pneumonia, Pleurisy, etc., or suffering the debilitating effects of any abnormal condition, should for a moment delay The main secret of this happy resembling for these scientific and sult rests in the fact that hosts of POSITIVELY FREE preparations.



DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LECTURING TO PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS ON MODERN SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

people predisposed to Consumption, as well as those already in the grasp of the disease, availed themselves of Dr. Slocum's universal, FREE DISTRI-BUTION of his effective remedies. The unrivalled merit of these four remedies is based upon their four wonderful properties:—GERMICIDAL. CORRECTIVE, TONIC AND TISSUE

They fortify the system against any wasting disease; they are the bul-

To obtain these four FREE preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write to

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York, and all four free remedies will be at once sent to you direct from his great Inboratories, with full directions and

WRITE THE DOCTOR.

### THE IMPROVED CUBA

Reforms Effected Under American Occupation.

FAITHFUL EXECUTION OF THE LAWS

Vast Extension of the Educational Facilities.

NEW SANITARY CONDITIONS

proposed, through the American ambassador at Madrid, the transference of the Island of Cuba to the United States for the sum of \$1,000,000, his action, though considered absurd and insignificant by both nations at the time, was the first of epochmaking incidents which, recurring in cycles of ten years, finally accomplished his ambitious purpose. In 1858 the value of the little island had increased thirty-fold in the eyes of certain members of the United States Senate, and a proposal for the offer to Spain of such an amount (\$30,000,000) was introduced before that august body, but after a heated debate was ultimately withdrawn. The year 1868 marked the beginning of the ten years' war. This was brought to a close in 1878, after the loss of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of dollars, upon the liberal promises of reform on the part of the government of Spain, which were never to any perceptible extent fulfilled. The usual dissatisfaction followed, and the year 1888 be-held the signs of another and greater insurrection, which increased in extent and violence, until it finally resulted in American intervention and the subsequent re-lease of the island from Spain in 1898. Thus it will be seen that each tenth year since the one first mentioned has seen a new and more important step taken in the direction of the redemption of this beautiful isle and toward its ultimate prosperity.

Four Centuries After Columbus. When Columbus said in 1492 that it was the most beautiful country that human eyes had ever beheld," he was spared the grief that must have overcome him had ne known of the destruction and devastation by fire and by sword that four centuries later would have greeted him. And yet even the great discoverer would surely have been consoled could he have known that just four hundred years from the date of his last visit (1502) to the little island it was to assume its newest and brightest lease on life under the guardianship of its powerful neighbor, the great American republic; and that this same year would usher in the actual and absolute freedom and independence of the republic of Cuba. On December 31, 1901, were held the elections for presidential electors in all parts of the island, and during the latter part of February these electors will convene in the city of Havana and formally declare T. Estrada Palma the first president of the new republic. After his formal induction into office and the appointment of his subordi-nates, the representatives of the military authority of the United States will be en-tirely withdrawn, and "Cuba libre" will be launched upon the uncertain seas of self-government. Then, and not till then, will be fulfilled our promises to establish a safe and stable government and to deliver

the island to its people.

As to whether the Cuban is fitted as yet for the great tasks and responsibilities so soon to be thrust upon him is a matter about which there is much difference of opinion even among those who are in a position to be thoroughly informed. But under the terms of our obligations this is not to be taken at all into consideration at the present time. For although under the Platt amendment, there is the assurance of our watchful eye upon the island, it is guaran-teed the freest and fullest exercise of all the rights and privileges of an independent interruption from this or any other nation. ture history can record, but as the time for well to enumerate some of the changes, re Americans during the brief period of our occupation, and to make some forecasts from present conditions of the wonderful possibilities that have opened up before its

people. Administration of the Laws.

Naturally the first suggestions for reform occurring to our officials after the American accession were along the lines of the administration of the law, for it was reasonable to suppose that in this department would be found the chief source of the oppression and tyranny of which the colonists had so bitterly complained during the long struggle with Spain. Since the Spanish code of laws has practically the me foundation as our own, and is very similar in expression and interpretation, no vital reforms of legislation were considered necessary. But in the enforcement or execution of the same was found ample justification for the complaints of the down-trodden colonists. There was found an almost universal incompetence, bined with the most criminal habits of neg-ligence among all classes of officials. Ar-rests had been made with or without cause, the accused imprisoned without knowledge of the charge against him, the right of an examining trial denied him, and he was unable to obtain a hearing or admission to bail for months, and sometimes years, after his imprisonment. Even prisoners who admitted their guilt were found to have served, without a hearing, terms far in excess of the extreme penalties of the law. No records of any kind were kept, and there were abundant evidences of the wholesale bribery of justice wherever the accused had property.

Condition of Jails and Prisons. The condition of the jails and prisons was most revolting, there being no provision for the separation of the sexes, of adults from children, of the sane from the insane, of the healthy from the diseased, of the felon from the petty offender. There was an insufficiency of both food and clothing for the inmates, scanty meals having been served at irregular intervals, and not even the women having sufficient clothing to appear when summoned for trial. There were no sanitary arrangements whatever, and it was altogether a most horrible spectacle of filth and degradation.

It is almost needless to say that there has been a complete reform in all of these ob-jectionable conditions. The unsatisfactory officials were quickly removed and replaced by others of better reputation and greater capacity, investigations were made and rec-ords inaugurated, a board of pardons created and deserving prisoners paroled or discharged, the jails cleaned and renovated, proper separations made and food and clothing provided. The people have been given a wholesome respect for the law as now administered, whereas before it ex-cited either indifference or contempt. The jury system had fallen into disuse, but has now been revived with much promise of success. The ordinances of the various municipalities have been revised, many ridiculous provisions removed and needful ones inserted. The system of taxation has also undergone a charge with the system. also undergone a change with the aim and intention of placing the burden as far as possible upon luxuries instead of the neces-sities of life. A good public sentiment has been awakened among the people and much satisfaction and appreciation displayed among the better classes.

Facilities for Education. The appalling percentage of illiteracy

among the natives of the island, with a total absence of public schools and the inability of three-fourths of the population to read or write, divertwards Consumption cannot accessively agreed the human hody; they form the sheet anchor of the Consumption cannot accessed they are the human hody; they form the sheet anchor of the Consumptive's hope; their use means the prevention and care of another to only the prevention and care of another to the prevention and care of another to only the prevention and care of another to only the prevention and care of another to the chain and the prevention and care of another to the prevention and remove the magnificent work that has been done to the limitation of the chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The prevention and care of another to the prev ed the minds of the occupationists in-to the channels of education and prompt-

as in the United States. The elevation of the standard of education cannot but result in the improvement of the qualifications for good citizenship all over the is-

Sanitary Conditions.

is universally considered essential to the

soundness of the mind, the work of the

health or sanitary department has been

perhaps the most remarkable and farreaching in effect and importance. Whereas Cuba was formerly considered one of the most unhealthful localities in the world, its death rate will now compare favorably with that of almost any state in the American Union. Had the Americans accomplished nothing more than the practical extinction of yellow fever, it would seem that all that the island has cost in blood and treasure had been entirely justified. In order to prove that this has been fied. In order to prove that this has been done it is unnecessary to produce any other evidence than a comparison of the record of deaths from this cause during the year before the American occupation with its total of 1,115, and that of 1901 with a total of 5. Tuberculosis has been reduced about one-half and malaria more than one-third, thus showing that the most common and fatal diseases heretofore existing are succumbing to modern methods it is unnecessary to produce any isting are succumbing to modern methods of treatment and sanitation. The latter has included the extermination of the yellow fever mosquito, the fumigation of infected houses, the included of all sugnitfected houses, the isolation of all suspi-cious cases, the observance of a rigid quar-antine, the establishment of modern hospitals, and the regular and wholesale clean ing of the streets and alleys of the cities.

The old Spanish hospitals were even more loathsome than the jails with the incompetence of nursing and medical treatment, the uncleanliness of wards, and the contamination of patients suffering from all manner of diseases. There are now excellent hospitals in every town or city of any size upon the island, with separate institutions for the treatment of contagious diseases, such as leprosy, smallpox and solutions for the treatment of contagious diseases, such as leprosy, smallpox and solutions for the treatment of contagious diseases, such as leprosy, smallpox and solutions for the subject of allotting lands to all of the subject of allo scarlet fever, and asylums for the insane, the pauper, the aged and infirm, the blind and the deaf, and all other unfortunates. In these are employed graduate physicians of the very first rank and the very best of trained nurses. A contract has just been let in the city of Havana for a sewerage system which will be complete and adequate in every particular, and this work quate in every particular, and this work will be continued in other towns and cities that for hundreds of years have been neg-lected in this respect. This will practically complete the great work of sanitation.

Railways and Telegraphs. When the time for American withdrawal from the island arrives it is believed that the last link in the railroad which is to connect the city of Havana will have been laid, thus affording a quicker and cheaper means of both freight and passenger transmeans of both freight and passenger transportation from one end of the island to the other than was ever before obtainable. This railway, built under the greatest difficulty in obtaining rights of way, with poor facilities and unsatisfactory labor, has already greatly enhanced the value of property all along its course and must in time prove to be of the greatest benefit to the Cuban farmers and merchants. It will have branches to all parts of the island, and with the splendid electric railway service althe splendid electric railway service al-ready existing in Havana and contemplated in other cities, will render travel as pleas-ant and as economical as in almost any country on earth. In addition, there is now good telegraph service between all places of importance, and the larger towns and cities have modern telephone equipments. There is a very efficient weather bureau on the island, furnishing free information to the public and affording great protection.

American inventions, especially machinery American inventions, especially machinery and farming implements, are now every-where to be seen, and American business methods are being adopted in all depart-

When in connection with all of these indisputable improvements the vast natural resources of this magnificent island are aken into consideration, the future of Cuba certainly seems most promising, and it is nard to believe that she is not soon to enter upon an era of prosperity unprecedented in her long and varied history. But, however that may be, the American people need have neither fear nor hesitation in submitting to the nations of the earth the question as to whether or not we have rendered a good account of our stewardship and extended a helping instead of a smiting hand to the paralyzed queen of the West Indies. J. McD. MATHEWS.

#### HYATTSVILLE AND VICINITY. General and Personal News From

Prince George's County.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HYATTSVILLE, Md., January 18, 1902. The stockholders and directors of the Hyattsville Manufacturing Company met in monthly session Thursday evening, with Dr. Charles A. Wells, president of the company, presiding, and Mr. James Robinson officiating as secretary. After disposing of the routine business a committee was ap-

pointed to purchase the necessary machinery and material to properly equip the proposed broom factory of the company. It is expected that the factory will be in full operation within a month.

The Riverdale Athletic Club, whose mem bership embraces most of the young men of the town named, gave its first annual ball last evening at the Masonic Temple, this town, with an attendance of gratifying During the intermission of dances a luncheon was served. The reception committee, which had immediate charge

of the affair, consisted of Messrs. Freeman

Mowrer, Jack Gaither, Paul Morrison and Perry B. Browning. Wallace Ritchie has tendered his resignation as clerk to the board of election supervisors of Prince George's county. Yesterday the stockholders of the Agricultural Fair Association of Prince George's county held an election for the choice of directors, at Marlboro', which resulted as follows: Dr. Richard S. Hill, A. T. Brooke, Elisha E. Berry, F. Snowden Hill, Horace Croster, Frederick Dallam, W. Booth Bowie George S. Dove, Charles E. Coffin, B. L. Gibbs, William R. Smith and William G. Brooke. In the absence of Treasurer A. T. Brooke Dr. Hill, after being elected president, gave an unofficial account of the financial condition of the association, which showed that all debts for the year 1901 have been paid and that the amount of the outstanding accounts has been greatly reduced. It has been decided that the next fair shall be held on August 12, 13 and 14

#### ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

General and Personal Items From Montgomery County's Capital. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., January 17, 1902. The town council of Kensington has decided to submit to the voters of the town the question of whether or not additional bonded indebtedness shall be incurred to complete the sidewalk system, and a special election has been called for January 27 to pass upon the proposition. It is understood the sentiment of the citizens is strongly in favor of the project, and if this is shown by the vote, the legislature now in session will be asked to grant the town authority to issue bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for the improvement, making the total bonded indebtedness of the town \$10,-

W. L. Chambers, late chief justice of Samoa, lectured this evening in the Rock-ville M. E. Church his subject being "Robt. ville M. E. Church, his subject being Root. Louis Stevenson and Some Kings I Have Known." The lecture was one of a series being given under the auspices of the Ep-worth League, and was enjoyed by a large Mr. Thomas H. Pope has been appointed a constable for the first district in place of

a constable for the first district in place of W. F. Howes, resigned.

The funeral of Mrs. Esworthy, wife of Frank V. Esworthy, who died Tuesday at her home near Darnestown, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Pieasant Hill Methodist Church at Darnestown, the services being conducted by Rev. W. A. McDonald of Gaithersburg. Mrs. Esworthy was twenty-four years of age, and leaves her husband and one child.

At a meeting of the state board of pub-

her husband and one child.

At a meeting of the state board of public works Wednesday, Mr. Spencer Watkins of this county was elected a director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Certain Nations Protest Against Be-Inasmuch as the soundness of the body coming American Citizens.

WELL-KNOWN CHIEFS IN WASHINGTON

Declare That Proposed Allotment of Lands Means Extermination.

HISTORY OF THE TRIBES

Since the days of Pontiac nothing has oc curred to so thoroughly arouse the Indian tribes of the United States as the move ment to abolish their tribal governments and allot them lands. During the past four weeks delegations representing the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Delawares, Pawnees, Utes, Creeks and Santee Sloux tribes have visited Washington, and others will be on shortly to fight the passage of a bill which they feel sure will be introduced to make them "American citizens."

The members of these delegations are chosen from among the most intelligent members of the tribes they are representthe matter of allotting lands to the Indians had been presented in the press from the viewpoint of the white man, and that none of the papers had seen fit to print their side of the question. When assured to the contrary they submitted the following facts and statements, which read more like the tale of mediaeval Jews fleeing from the in-quisition than the plain truth spoken by citizens enjoying the protection of a free

government James Murie is the representative of the Pawnee delegation of five Indians, every Pawnee delegation of five Indians, every one of whom was well dressed and prosperous looking. Mr. Murie is himself a fine specimen of the aboriginal race, and, instead of being, as many might imagine, a bad Indian, addicted to gambling and drinking, living in a bark wigwam and dreaming of the coming of the Indian Messiah—instead of all this, he is the teller in a small though very sound bank in Oklahoma, the capital of which was furnished homa, the capital of which was furnished by himself and other Indians. Speaking of the movement to wipe out the tribal limits,

Allotment Means Extermination. "Allotment of lands simply means the extermination of the aboriginal race. This may seem harsh, bitter and exaggerated. but it is all too true. The people of Washington, sitting in their comfortable homes, may think, doubtless, that at last something has been found that will act as a panacea for all ills that afflict the Indians. "I am not speaking of evils to come, but of things of which I and my tribe have had bitter experience since 1892. Prior to that year the Pawnees were living on a reservation that today is the state of Oklahoma. They were protected from intruding whites, and, left to themselves, were making wonderful progress in agriculture and the arts of civilization. Peaceful and undisturbed, we had in those days an ambition to be thrifty, and, by reason of the absence of saloons, even those who were inclined to idleness were spurred to action through sheer lack of means and opportunities for being idle.
"All this is changed today, thanks to the act that, in 1892, opened Oklahoma to settlement, broke up our tribal organization and compelled us to settle on lands scattered about among the whites. What has

#### Palefaces Devast His Lands.

"Mr. Pawnee Indian, rejoicing over his newly acquired American citizenship, finds himself cultivating a farm that is surrounded on every side by whites. He prohe discovers that his white neighbors are hostile, and disposed to give him trouble. If his horse or cow happens to break out of pasture on some white man's land, the latter impounds the animal and charges Mr. Pawnee \$6 when he comes to secure his stock. Very well, the Indian pays the \$6, secures his animal and returns home. secures his animal and returns home. If he should try to resist the payment of the fine, which is wholly illegal, before a the peace, he would not only have the \$6 to pay, but big costs besides. All of the officers, courts and the juries are white and an Indian, even if he were elected, would not be permitted to hold office. Every now and then the Pawnee, who has acquired the rights of citizenship, arises in his fences down during the night, and that horses and other domestic animals of his white neighbors are devouring his crops. Suppose he should impound the animals, in the same manner that the whites hold his stock, and demand \$6 per head for their release? The result would be that a mob of indignant white men would descend on him, release their stock by force, and warn him that if he does such a thing again he will be 'run out of the

"When a Pawnee and his family leave for a visit to relatives, the whites remove the windows from his house, release the stock from his barn and overturn his wagons, so that when the Americanized Pawnee returns home he has to set to work to rehabilitate his possessions. Sometimes it takes him a week to put his place in order after such a visitation as I have described. To my knowledge, 315 such cases have occurred in Oklahoma since 1892, to say nothing of hundreds of others of which I took no notice at the time, failed to hear of, or have since forgotten. I might continue to relate case after case of persecution, but sufcitizen, and surrounded by whites, has to submit to thousands of petty trials and an-noyances every day of his life at the hands of those who are not, and never were, his friends.

Suppose he, as many of them have done, should return home from a visit and find the whites removing the windows and de-spolling his house? In the first place, the vandals would take no pains to conceal what they were doing, but would simply laugh in the Indian's face and bid his matter still further, suppose he goes to a justice of the peace to swear out a warrant for these parties? He will be lucky if he of 100 miles who will issue the processes he desires. But, admitting that he does find a justice of the peace honest enough to grant him the relief desired, then he discovers that all the constables, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, etc., are too busy to execute the warrants that he has sworn out. Imagine that he finally, by some luck, or accident, gets this case into court. The judge and jury are white men, and are certain to find. same thing if he takes the case to the federal court, for there, too, his case must be tried before a white judge and jury ances. The Pawnees that have become American citizens are simply helpless.
"As farmers their barns are burned, farming implements stolen, crops ruined, etc., by whites who do not fear prosecution.

Indians Have Abandoned Their Farms "What is and has been the result? At the time their lands were allotted the Pawnees were a race of thrifty, well-to-do farmers. Today, as a result of this persecution at the hands of their white neighbors, the Pawnees have, one by one, be-come disgusted, left their farms and huddled together in rotten bark wigwams and huts along the creek banks and other localities where the land is too poor or too

"Whenever an Indian abandons his farm the surrounding whites, who are constantly on the watch for such an event, rush in, gather his crop and proceed to take possession. In nearly every case they, like pirates dividing booty, fall out among themselves, and serious affrays are the result

## PEOPLE of WASHINGTON

Now You Know What

# Smith's Green Mountain Renovator Is

and What It Will Do!

And that I, Henry Evans, 922 F St. N.W., am sole agent, and that I guarantee every bottle or your money

### Isn't This Enough?

Just as a reminder! It comes from the Green Mountains of Vermont, made from Medicinal Plants and Herbs. We guarantee it to overcome weakness of muscles and nerves, to put on flesh, to cure Dyspepsia, to Purify the Blood, to put the entire system in good running order. We know the remedy. That's why we struggled to control the sale. That's why we guarantee every bottle. It can't be beat. It's the best in our store-the best in Washington.

raugas (23,000 acres) reservations in western New York, is in Washington, accom-panied by others of the same tribe and members of the Onondago and Cayuga tribes, awaiting the introduction of a bill in Congress to abolish the tribal governments and place all Indians on allotted lands. When this occurs he and representatives of all the other tribes will begin their fight to defeat it. Speaking of the matter, he said:
"If I were to relate to you that part of the history of the Seneca nation residing in New York state from 1794 down to the present time, you would wonder why we are not today a race of pessimists and cynics. Ever since 1794, in which year we concluded a treaty with the United States for the reservations on which we have since resided, we have been engaged in one constant struggle against fraud, corruption and depravity in all its worst forms. Let me call your attention to a few things that I hope will open the eyes of the people of Washington to what the average Indian has

"In 1794 the Seneca tribe concluded a treaty with the United States for the reservations in western New York, that I have just mentioned. This treaty was signed by George Washington, then President of the United States, and among other things de-clared that 'the United States will never claim the same (the reservations), nor dis-turb them (the Senecas) or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian friends re-siding thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof, but the said reservations shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same.'
"Subsequently, in 1838, the United

States, ignoring this treaty, cut our reservations down to narrower limits, but at the same time, employed the language used in the first treaty, and which I have just quoted, with regard to what land we had left. Now, as a matter of fact, the United States is in duty bound to respect this treaty as much so as though it were one existing between herself and England, but as we are a mere handful of people and not a powerful nation, the government is not disposed to do the fair thing by us. In 1848 the Erle road was built through New York state and across the northern part of the Allegheny reservation. Subse-

quently the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway was built, crossing the Erie ceeds to carry forward the improvements begun on the reservation, when suddenly he discovers that his white neighbors are hostlie, and disposed to give plm trouble. If his horse or cow happens to break out. This continued until the town of Sala-manca was built, such being the origin of one of the most thriving towns in western

"The town of Salamanca, lying and being on our reservation, pays an enormous rental to our tribe. Up until two years ago this lease or rental money was paid over to the treasurer of our tribe and disbursed by our council, but the whites, getting con-trol of the council members, the following was the result: Those who had claims for public services would receive orders on the treasurer from the council, but when they presented their orders to the afore-named official he would declare that the treasury was empty and that he could not cash their orders. This sort of thing went on for years, and while every one on the reservation was unable to see how this could be with the lease money coming in from the city of Salamanca, the treasurer made no bones about telling all tribesmen who came to him with orders that he lacked the wherewithal to meet their demands. The Seneca, with an order on the treasury of his nation, was forced, therefore, to sell this order at a discount of 50 cents on the dollar to the whites in Salamanca, who by this means were able to pay their leases and rentals for one-half the amount provided by law. At the same time this system gave rise to all sorts of jobs and speculations among the whites who hovered about the reservation.

"About a year ago this evil rose to such a pitch that 450 Senecas, including myself, decided to stand it no longer. I came on to the passage of a bill directing that, in fu-ture, all lease money due the Seneca nation be paid over to the agent instead of to the treasurer and council of our tribe. The agent was also empowered to disburse the money, according to directions set forth in the bill, which became a law. Since this bill went into effect the people of Sala-manca, N. Y., have had to pay the full sum of their rentals and leases, and those of us who have claims for public services rendered have since then been able value received for the same. This law put a stop to jobs and speculation.
"What was the effect of this law? It raised a storm of righteous indignation among the citizens of Salamanca, and the

newspapers of that place suddenly woke up to the fact that we were a lot of lazy Indians, a clog on the wheels of progress and an eyesore to civilization, and they have ever since vied with each other in heaping abuse on our heads. Moreover, we were notified then and there that we were not the only ones who could get bills passed through Congress, and that they would see to it that our reservation would soon be a thing of the past.

Origin of Robbery. "This, I am convinced, was the origin of

the movement to rob the Indians of their lands and which continued growing until it reached its present proportions. "The allotment of land on our reserva-

tion is simply a case of putting a premium on idleness and thriftiness. On our reser-vation we buy and sell lands among ourselves, and recently I paid \$1.000 for thirty acres. Now, I have a relative who does not own land, his sole ambition being to possess a fast trotting horse. He is one of the few Senecas who are in favor of allot-ment. Why? Because in that case he would get part, if not all, of the thirty acres for which I recently paid \$1,000." Among the Indians now in Washington are four men constituting a delegation from the Cayugas, near Brantford, Canada. The leading men of this delegation are Fishcarrier, wampum keeper of the tribe, and William Sanders, an ex-chief. Their mission to this city is curious. The treaty of 1794 granted reservatins to all the Six anticns of New York, with perpetual protection against intruding whites. Soon after 1794 the Cayugas picked up in a body and went to visit the Mohewks who below like. went to visit the Mohawks, who, being al

they still had a reservation in New York This reservation, which the Cayugas left in 1794, has been settled and cultivated by whites for the past 100 years. It lies along the banks of Lake Cayuga, and property owners thereabouts will have something to think about when they find that the former chief and wampum keeper of 915 families of Cayuga Indians now in Canada are in Washington petitioning the President and Congress to allow them to return to their old homes, along this like, and to oust the whites who have settled thereon since 1794, when the tribe went off on a visit and hunt-

A very intelligent Iroquois now in Washngton states, however, that at the time this treaty was signed, the Cayugas, through ignorance of the English language, actually signed away their entire reserva-tion, except one square mile, and that their effort to recover the same at this late date

is hopeless.

The Utes who are now in Washington have very little to say to any one. Speaking of Indian affairs in general, one of the Delawares said: "Ever since 1830 the government and the whites in general have spent millions of dollars and shed rivers of blood in efforts to liberate, educate and improve the negro, with very indifferent results. Now the ledical educate and improve the negro. sults. Now the Indian, a being a thousand times superior to the negro, capable of selfgovernment, industrious and courageous does not ask any special favors of this sort. In order to become a useful and a valuable

citizen, he simply begs to be let alone, and to be treated half decently.

"How does it happen that one race, utterly worthless and incapable of progress, have, by their utter servility, excited the symmetry and accidence in the white for sympathy and assistance of the whites for 200 years past, while another and superior race, capable of attaining the highest civ-ilization, have, by reason of their proud and manly spirit and splendid virtues, excited nothing but contempt and ill treatment from the whites? I would like to see this question answered."

The Creek Delegation.

The Creek delegation, consisting of Chief Yoholo, Tulsay Yoholo, Simon Jackson and Eufeula Tuskenego, are also in Washington trying hard to secure a reservation after several years' trial of the allotment system. A more down-hearted, dispirited and disgusted set of men it would be hard

Speaking of the Creeks, one of the Indians said: "The Creek delegation now in why it is the Indians are so easily cheated. Only one of them, Alonzo Roberts, can speak English. He is about twenty-two years of age, a raw, green, country lad, seeing the sights of a great city for the first time. His English is exceedingly limited, yet this youth is acting as go-between in negotiations between two nations. What chance would these Indians stand in the event some shrewd whites sought to take

"I dare say that over half the big swindles have arisen as a result of con-ditions, such as I have just described." "Some people imagine," said Wm. San-ders of the Cayugas, "that the allotment of lands, and the work of the Dawes commission, is a new thing; something that will cure Indian troubles once and for all. On the contrary, it has been tried before, and always with the same result. Let me cite you to one case.

"At present the remnants of the Six Nations are living on small reservations on what was once their own domain, around Lake Ontario. The Mohawks and Cayugas live across the New York boundary in Canada, while the Senecas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras are on small reservations in western New York. The Oneidas live on a reservation bordering Green bay, Wiscon-

"How did it happen that the Oneidas got so far away from the rest of the Six Na-tions? Simply this. The Oneidas were the most friendly of all the Iroquois to the whites, and served on the American side during the revolutionary war. After the war they were persuaded to give up their tribal organization, and take allotments. The result was the same as that of the Pawnees just described by Mr. Murie; un-til, through sheer disgust, the Oneidas picked up in a body and moved to the west, leaving their farms to be plundered by their white neighbors. That is how they came to be so far away from the main body of the Iroquois.

#### From the Indianapolis News.

The largest whistle in the state, it is said, is to be placed in an Indianapolis manufactory. It is to be so big as to be easily heard all over the city, a three-inch steam pipe furnishing the noise-making power. Why? Why should it all be so? Why should there be a whistle of this size or any size in this factory or in any other? There was a time when whistles were as necessary as a bell on a farm is today. But today it is a poor man indeed that has not some sort of timepiece. There are a dozen ways in which the supposed need of a whistle in an industrial establishment can be supplied. Simple gongs in every department, to be touched by electricity, would supply the place. Whistling by rall-road locomotives is forbidden in the city. Whistling by factories ought likewise to be

To stop a Cough and soothe the chest, take "77." To cure Catarrh and clear the head, take "77." To prevent Pneumonia and strengthen the lung

To cure Quinsy and heal the throat, take "77."